IN THE CLAIMS:

The following listing replaces all prior claim listing:

1. (original) A method of ameliorating or preventing angiogenesis in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of gallic acid or its derivatives.

2. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a disease.

3. (original) The method of Claim 2, wherein the angiogenic- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

4. (original) The method of Claim 2, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

5. (original) The method of Claim 3, wherein the disease is obesity.

6. (original) The method of Claim 3, wherein the disease is corneal neovascularization.

7. (original) The method of Claim 3, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

8. (original) The method of Claim1, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis inhibits the growth of a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm in diameter.

9. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said administration is by injection.

10. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said administration is orally.

11. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said mammal is a human.

12. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis substantially decreases adipose fat tissue mass.

13. (original) The method of Claim 12, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

14. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the gallic acid derivative is selected from a list consisting of tannic acid, methyl gallate, propyl gallate, butyl gallate, octyl gallate, ethyl gallate, lauryl gallate, ellagic acid, BUSMUTH-gallate, galloyl glucose, di-galloyl glucose, tri-galloyl glucose, tetra-galloyl glucose, penta-galloyl glucose, and glyceryl trigallate.

15. (original) The method of Claim 1, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octrotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

16. (original) A method of decreasing the size of an existing capillary network in a mammal, wherein the growth and maintenance of the network depends on angiogenesis, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of gallic acid or its derivatives.

17. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein the capillary network is associated with a disease.

18. (original) The method of Claim 17, wherein the capillary network- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

19. (original) The method of Claim 17, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

20. (original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the disease is obesity.

21. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein the existing capillary network is due to corneal neovascularization.

22. (original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

23. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein said administration is by injection.

24. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein said administration is orally.

25. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein said mammal is a human.

26. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein the capillary network is associated with a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the growth and size of said tumor.

27. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein the existing capillary network is associated with adipose fat tissue, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the adipose fat tissue.

28. (original) The method of Claim 27, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

29. (original) The method of Claim 16, wherein the gallic acid derivative is selected from a list consisting of tannic acid, methyl gallate, propyl gallate, butyl gallate, octyl gallate, ethyl gallate, lauryl gallate, ellagic acid, BUSMUTH-gallate, galloyl glucose, di-galloyl glucose, tri-galloyl glucose, tetra-galloyl glucose, penta-galloyl glucose, and glyceryl trigallate.

30. (original) The method of Claim 16, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

31. (original) A method of ameliorating or preventing angiogenesis in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an active plant extract.

32. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a disease.

33. (original) The method of Claim 32, wherein the angiogenic- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

34. (original) The method of claim 31, wherein the active plant extract is an extract from the group consisting of *Rubus* spp., *Rubus suavissimus* (Sweet leaf tea; Chinese blackberry), *Rubus laciniatus (*European cut-leaved blackberry), *Rubus ursinus* (Pacific blackberry or dewberry), *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry), *Rubus idaeus* (Raspberry), *Rubus chingii* Hu, *Rubus parviflorus* (thimbleberry), *Diospyros khaki L.* (persimmon), *Abrus prccatorius L.*; *Acacia catechu (L.) Willd.; Ampelopsis brevipedunculata; Ampelopsis japonica; Coriaria sinica Maxim.; Cornue officinalis (Sieb. et Zucc); Colinus coggygria Scop.* (Smokebush); *Daucus carota L. var. Sativa DC.*; *Erodium stephanianum Willd.*; *Eucalyptus robusta Sm.*; *Euonymus bungeanus Maxim.* (Winterberry Euonymus); *Euphorbia humifusa Wild.* (Wolf's milk); *Geranium pratense L.*; *Geranium wilfordii Maxim.* (Heron's Bill); *Juglans regia L.*; ILoropetalum chinensis ®. Br.) Olive. *(Chinese fringe tree);* Lythrum salicaria L.*; Malus* spp. (Apple); *Mangifera indica L.* (Mango); *Macrocarpium officinale Sieb. et Zucc.*; *Passiflora caerulea L.; Pharbitis nil (L.) Choisy; Phyllanthus emblica L.*; *Pistacia chinensis Bge.*; *Platycarya longipes Wu.*; *Platycarya strobilacea Sieb. et Zucc.* (Australia cheesewood); *Polygonum aviculare L.*; *Polygonum bistorta I.* (Bistort); *Psidium guajava L.*; *Quercus infectoria Oliver*; *Rheum officinale Baill.*; *Rheum palmatum L.*; *Rheum tanguticum Maxim. Ex. Reg.*; *Rhus chinensis Mill.* (Chinese sumac gallnut); *Rhus potaninii Maxim.* (Sumac gallnut); *Rosa chinensis Jacq.* (Mini rose); *Rosa rugosa Thunb.* (Rose); *Rubus ulmifolius*; *Rumex japonicus Houtt.* (Japanese dock); *Sanguisorba officinalis L.* (Burnet); *Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb.*; *Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels*; *Tamarix chinensis Lour.*;

Terminalia chebula Retz. (Medicine terminalia); *Tetrastigma hypoglaucum Planch.*; and *Tussilago farfara L.*

35. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Rubus suavissimus S. Lee* (Chinese blackberry).

36. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Diospyros khaki L.* (Persimmon).

37. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Rheum palmatum L.* (Rhubarb).

38. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Cornus officinale (Sieb. Et Zucc.) Nakai* (Dogwood).

39. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Rubus fruticosus.*

40. (original) The method of Claim 34, wherein the plant is *Rubus occidentalis* and wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a non-malignant disease.

41. (original) The method of Claim 32, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

42. (original) The method of Claim 33, wherein the disease is obesity.

43. (original) The method of Claim 33, wherein the disease is corneal neovascularization.

44. (original) The method of Claim 33, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

45. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis inhibits the growth of a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm in diameter.

46. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein said administration is by injection.

47. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein said administration is orally.

48. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein said mammal is a human.

49. (original) The method of Claim 31, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis substantially decreases adipose fat tissue mass.

50. (original) The method of Claim 49, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

51. (original) The method of Claim 31, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

52. (original) A method of decreasing the size of an existing capillary network in a mammal, wherein the growth and maintenance of the network depends on angiogenesis, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an active plant extract.

53. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein the capillary network is associated with a disease.

54. (original) The method of Claim 53, wherein the capillary network- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

55. (original) The method of claim 52, wherein the active plant extract is an extract from the group consisting of *Rubus* spp., *Rubus suavissimus* (Sweet leaf tea; Chinese blackberry), *Rubus laciniatus (*European cut-leaved blackberry), *Rubus ursinus* (Pacific blackberry or dewberry), *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry), *Rubus idaeus* (Raspberry), *Rubus chingii* Hu, *Rubus parviflorus* (thimbleberry), *Diospyros khaki L.* (persimmon), *Abrus prccatorius L.*; *Acacia catechu (L.) Willd.; Ampelopsis brevipedunculata; Ampelopsis japonica; Coriaria sinica Maxim.; Cornue officinalis (Sieb. et Zucc); Colinus coggygria Scop.* (Smokebush); *Daucus carota L. var. Sativa DC.*; *Erodium stephanianum Willd.*; *Eucalyptus robusta Sm.*; *Euonymus bungeanus Maxim.* (Winterberry Euonymus); *Euphorbia humifusa Wild.* (Wolf's milk); *Geranium pratense L.*; *Geranium wilfordii Maxim.* (Heron's Bill); *Juglans regia L.*; ILoropetalum chinensis ®. Br.) Olive. *(Chinese fringe tree);* Lythrum salicaria L.*; Malus* spp. (Apple); *Mangifera indica L.* (Mango); *Macrocarpium officinale Sieb. et Zucc.*; *Passiflora caerulea L.; Pharbitis nil (L.) Choisy; Phyllanthus emblica L.*; *Pistacia chinensis Bge.*; *Platycarya longipes Wu.*; *Platycarya strobilacea Sieb. et Zucc.* (Australia cheesewood); *Polygonum aviculare L.*; *Polygonum bistorta I.* (Bistort); *Psidium guajava L.*; *Quercus infectoria Oliver*; *Rheum officinale Baill.*; *Rheum palmatum L.*; *Rheum tanguticum Maxim. Ex. Reg.*; *Rhus chinensis Mill.* (Chinese sumac gallnut); *Rhus potaninii Maxim.* (Sumac gallnut); *Rosa chinensis Jacq.* (Mini rose); *Rosa rugosa Thunb.* (Rose); *Rubus ulmifolius*; *Rumex japonicus Houtt.* (Japanese dock); *Sanguisorba officinalis L.* (Burnet); *Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb.*; *Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels*; *Tamarix chinensis Lour.*; *Terminalia chebula Retz.* (Medicine terminalia); *Tetrastigma hypoglaucum Planch.*; and

Tussilago farfara L.

56. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Rubus suavissimus S. Lee* (Chinese blackberry).

57. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Diospyros khaki L.* (Persimmon).

58. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Rheum palmatum L.* (Rhubarb).

59. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Cornus officinale (Sieb. Et Zucc.) Nakai* (Dogwood).

60. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Rubus fruticosus.*

61. (original) The method of Claim 55, wherein the plant is *Rubus occidentalis* and wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a non-malignant disease.

62. (original) The method of Claim 53, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

63. (original) The method of Claim 54, wherein the disease is obesity.

64. (original) The method of Claim 54, wherein the existing capillary network is due to corneal neovascularization.

65. (original) The method of Claim 54, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

66. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein said administration is by injection.

67. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein said administration is orally.

68. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein said mammal is a human.

69. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein the capillary network is associated with a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the growth and size of said tumor.

70. (original) The method of Claim 52, wherein the existing capillary network is associated with adipose fat tissue, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the adipose fat tissue.

71. (original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

72. (original) The method of Claim 52, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

73. (original) An anti-angiogenic composition, wherein said composition is more soluble in alcohol than in water; wherein said composition contains compounds with a molecular weight less that 2000 Daltons; wherein said composition comprises gallic acid or a derivative of gallic acid; wherein said composition is, or is substantially similar to, a composition that elutes from an aqueous extract from pomegranate fruit with about 51% to about 95% ethanol from a polystyrene resin column with a pore size of 46 ; wherein said composition inhibits angiogenesis; and wherein said composition has a chemical fingerprint on high performance liquid chromatography substantially as shown

in Fig. 22.

74. (original) An anti-angiogenic composition, wherein said composition is more soluble in alcohol than in water; wherein said composition contains compounds with a molecular weight less that 2000 Daltons; wherein said composition comprises gallic acid or a derivative of gallic acid; wherein said composition is, or is substantially similar to, a subfraction from polarity based separation of a composition that elutes from an aqueous extract from pomegranate fruit with about 51% to about 95% ethanol from a polystyrene resin column with a pore size of 46 ; wherein said composition inhibits angiogenesis; and wherein said composition has a chemical fingerprint on high performance liquid chromatography substantially as shown in Fig. 23a.

75. (original) An anti-angiogenic composition, wherein said composition is more soluble in alcohol than in water; wherein said composition contains compounds with a molecular weight less that 2000 Daltons; wherein said composition comprises gallic acid or a derivative of gallic acid; wherein said composition is, or is substantially similar to, a subfraction from polarity based separation of a composition that elutes from an aqueous extract from pomegranate fruit with about 51% to about 95% ethanol from a polystyrene resin column with a pore size of 46 ; wherein said composition inhibits angiogenesis; and wherein said composition has a chemical fingerprint on high performance liquid chromatography substantially as shown in Fig. 23d.

76. (original) The composition as recited in Claim 73, Claim 74 or Claim 75, additionally comprising one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of a derivative of gallic acid, an active plant extract that is not extracted from pomegranate, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, and somatostatin and its analogs.

77. (original) A method of ameliorating or preventing angiogenesis in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a composition as recited in Claim 73, Claim 75, or Claim 76.

78. (original) The method of Claim 77, wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a disease.

79. (original) The method of Claim 78, wherein the angiogenic- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

80. (original) The method of Claim 78, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

81. (original) The method of Claim 79, wherein the disease is obesity.

82. (original) The method of Claim 79, wherein the disease is corneal neovascularization.

83. (original) The method of Claim 79, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

84. (original) The method of Claim77, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis inhibits the growth of a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm in diameter.

85. (original) The method of Claim 77, wherein said administration is by injection.

86. (original) The method of Claim 77, wherein said administration is orally.

87. (original) The method of Claim 77, wherein said mammal is a human.

88. (original) The method of Claim 77, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis substantially decreases adipose fat tissue mass.

89. (original) The method of Claim 88, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

90. (original) The method of Claim 77, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract that is not extracted from pomegranate, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

91. (original) A method of decreasing the size of an existing capillary network in a mammal, wherein the growth and maintenance of the network depends on angiogenesis, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a composition as recited in Claim 73, Claim 75, or Claim 76.

92. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein the capillary network is associated with a disease.

93. (original) The method of Claim 92, wherein the capillary network- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond

2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

94. (original) The method of Claim 92, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

95. (original) The method of Claim 93, wherein the disease is obesity.

96. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein the existing capillary network is due to corneal neovascularization.

97. (original) The method of Claim 93, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

98. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein said administration is by injection.

99. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein said administration is orally.

100. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein said mammal is a human.

101. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein the capillary network is associated with a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the growth and size of said tumor.

102. (original) The method of Claim 91, wherein the existing capillary network is associated with adipose fat tissue, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the adipose fat tissue.

103. (original) The method of Claim 103, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

104. (original) The method of Claim 91, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract that is not extracted from pomegranate, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

105. (original) An anti-angiogenic composition, wherein said composition is more soluble in alcohol than in water; wherein said composition contains compounds with a molecular weight less that 2000 Daltons; wherein said composition comprises gallic acid or a derivative of gallic acid; wherein said composition is, or is substantially similar to, a composition that elutes from an aqueous extract from black raspberry fruit with about 51% to about 95% ethanol from a polystyrene resin column with a pore size of 46 ; wherein said composition inhibits angiogenesis; and wherein said composition has a chemical fingerprint on high performance liquid chromatography substantially as shown in Fig. 17.

106. (original) The composition as recited in Claim 105, additionally comprising one or more different antiangiogenic compounds selected from the group consisting of a derivative of gallic acid, an active plant extract that is not from black raspberry, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, and somatostatin and its analogs.

107. (original) The composition as in Claim 105, wherein said gallic acid or the derivative of gallic acid have been substantially removed.

108. (original) A method of ameliorating or preventing angiogenesis in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a composition as recited in Claim 105.

109. (original) The method of Claim 108, wherein the angiogenesis is associated with a disease.

110. (original) The method of Claim 109, wherein the angiogenic- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond 2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

111. (original) The method of Claim 109, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

112. (original) The method of Claim 110, wherein the disease is obesity.

113. (original) The method of Claim 110, wherein the disease is corneal neovascularization.

114. (original) The method of Claim 110, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

115. (original) The method of Claim108, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis inhibits the growth of a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm in diameter.

116. (original) The method of Claim 108, wherein said administration is by injection.

117. (original) The method of Claim 108, wherein said administration is orally.

118. (original) The method of Claim 108, wherein said mammal is a human.

119. (original) The method of Claim 108, wherein the prevention of angiogenesis substantially decreases adipose fat tissue mass.

120. (original) The method of Claim 119, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

121. (original) The method of Claim 108, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract that is not extracted from black raspberry, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

122. (original) A method of decreasing the size of an existing capillary network in a mammal, wherein the growth and maintenance of the network depends on angiogenesis, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a composition as recited in Claim 105.

123. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein the capillary network is associated with a disease.

124. (original) The method of Claim 123, wherein the capillary network- associated disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal neovascularization, malignant tumor growth beyond

2 mm, benign tumors, hemangioma, arterial/venous malformations, sickle cell anemia, sarcoidosis, Pagets disease, vein occlusion in the eye, mycobacterial infection, systemic lupus erythematosis, uveitis, infections of the retina, myopia, primary hyperparathyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

125. (original) The method of Claim 123, wherein the disease is a non-malignant disease.

126. (original) The method of Claim 124, wherein the disease is obesity.

127. (original) The method of Claim 123, wherein the existing capillary network is due to corneal neovascularization.

128. (original) The method of Claim 124, wherein the disease is psoriasis.

129. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein said administration is by injection.

130. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein said administration is orally.

131. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein said mammal is a human.

132. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein the capillary network is associated with a malignant tumor greater than 2 mm, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the growth and size of said tumor.

133. (original) The method of Claim 122, wherein the existing capillary network is associated with adipose fat tissue, and wherein decreasing the capillary network decreases the adipose fat tissue.

134. (original) The method of Claim 133, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous injection into the fat tissue.

135. (original) The method of Claim 122, additionally comprising administering one or more different compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid and its derivatives, an active plant extract that is not extracted from black raspberry, angiostatin, endostatin, platelet factor-4, TNP-470, thalidomide, interleukin-12, antibodies to fibroblast growth factor or vascular endothelial growth factor, protein kinase inhibitors, suramin and its analogs, tecogalan, somatostatin and its analogs, radiolabeled somatostatin, radiolabeled somatostatin analogs, radiation octreotide, tubulin inhibitors, and interferon.

136. (new) A composition comprising an admixture of: **(a)** a plant extract; and **(b)** an adjuvant; wherein:

(a) said plant extract comprises an active plant extract from one or more of the plants selected from the group consisting of *Rubus suavissimus* S. Lee (Chinese blackberry), *Diospyros khaki L.* (Persimmon), *Rheum palmatum L.* (Rhubarb), *Cornus officinale (Sieb. Et. Zucc.) Nakai* (Dogwood), *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry), and *Rubus occidentalis;* and

(b) said adjuvant comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of gallic acid, tannic acid, methyl gallate, propyl gallate, butyl gallate, octyl gallate, ethyl gallate, lauryl gallate, ellagic acid, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts;

Wherein:

(c) said adjuvant is added in concentrations greater than about 10^{-4} M.

137. (new) The composition as in Claim 136, wherein said plant extract comprises an active plant extract from *Rubus suavissimus*, and wherein said adjuvant comprises gallic acid.

138. (new) The composition as in Claim 136, wherein said plant extract comprises an active plant extract from *Rubus suavissimus*, and wherein said adjuvant comprises a mixture of gallic acid and ellagic acid.